NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION

NEWS

AND PESTICIDE REVIEW

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27 JUL 1956

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION

NEWS

AND PESTICIDE REVIEW

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Pesticides Play Vital Role In World Health Programs

(Following is a talk recorded by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and broadcast over some 400 radio stations in connection with the World Health Organization's campaign to "Destroy Disease-Carrying Insects.")

The United States, as a member of the World Health Organization, is assisting many countries in their efforts to eradicate such diseases as malaria, typhus fever, trachoma, dysentery and other diseases carried by insects.

We have been pretty successful in our fight in this country to control disease-carrying insects as the familiar mosquitoes, flies, fleas, and lice.

Using today's armaments of insecticides, sanitation facilities and other control measures, it is possible to prevent the spread of diseases carried by these insects.

Some 5 million lives have been saved and 100 million illnesses prevented since 1942 in this country by the uses of insecticides.

In addition to the high cost and burden of human sickness transmitted by disease-carrying insects, other insect enemies are causing an annual $4 billion loss. They damage agriculture crops, carry disease to farm animals, and they destroy more trees each year than are destroyed by forest fires.

Support and cooperation in the insect control program is given by such familiar organizations as the U. S. Department of Agriculture; State Colleges and Universities and their Experiment and Extension Services; the State and Local Health Departments, and the Public Health Service.

Our membership in the World Health Organization returns very concrete benefits to the citizens of this country. Among these benefits are: protection against importation of disease from other countries; protection of the health of our people

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The NAC News and Pesticide Review is the official publication of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Telephone: STerling: 3-2833. L. S. Hitchner, Executive Secretary.

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New Safety Leaflet Announced by NAC

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association has just released a four-page leaflet listing 12 simple suggestions for the safe use of pesticides.

While the suggestions are not new, this is the first time that they have been published in leaflet form. Initial distribution of the leaflet is being made by the National Safety Council in connection with National Farm Safety Week, July 22-28.

The leaflet, entitled, "Agricultural Chemicals Safety Code," is part of the Industry's overall safety education program which underscores the fact that "It's Profitable To Use Sprays and Dusts Safely."

The 12 simple suggestions for spray and dust safety are:

1. ALWAYS read the label before using sprays or dusts. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening the container.
2. Keep sprays and dusts out of the reach of children, pets and irresponsible people. They should be stored outside of the home and away from food and feed.
3. ALWAYS store sprays and dusts in original containers and keep them tightly closed. NEVER keep them in anything but the original container.
4. NEVER smoke while spraying or dusting.
5. Avoid inhaling sprays or dusts. When directed on the label, wear protective clothing and masks.
6. Do not spill sprays or dusts on the skin or clothing. If they are spilled, remove contaminated clothing IMMEDIATELY and wash thoroughly.
7. Wash hands and face and change to clean clothing after spraying or dusting. Also wash clothing each day before reuse.
8. Cover food and water containers when treating around livestock or pet areas. Do not contaminate fish ponds.
9. Use separate equipment for applying hormone-type herbicides in order to avoid accidental injury to susceptible plants.
10. ALWAYS dispose of empty containers so that they pose no hazard to humans, animals or valuable plants.
11. Observe label directions and cautions to keep residues on edible portions of plants within the limits permitted by law.
12. If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after spraying or dusting, call a physician or get the patient to a hospital immediately.

Single copies of the leaflet can be obtained by writing to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

WORLD HEALTH—*(Continued from Page 2)*

clude stimulation of markets for our products and making available to us the latest health and medical advances in other parts of the world.

All mankind has come to think of health as a normal, basic condition of life. Through the World Health Organization we are helping hundreds of millions of people toward more normal health. By so doing we are contributing to progress toward Peace and Security in the world.

Read The Label Advises Food & Drug Official

One day in January of this year two freight cars of lettuce from California rolled to a stop in New York City's receiving yards. The cars were met, not by produce buyers, but by United States marshals with a seizure orders. For the lettuce contained an insecticide not authorized for use on this vegetable.

The contaminated lettuce had been discovered by the Food and Drug inspector in California. He obtained samples of the lettuce at the time it was loaded into freight cars. By the time the shipment reached New York, laboratory analysis verified the illegal residues on the lettuce.

Meanwhile, back in California, the remainder of the 40-acre field from which this lettuce was shipped, was left unharvested. The crop was a total loss to the grower.

In commenting on the seizure, Dr. George P. Larrick, U. S. Commissioner of Food and Drugs, stated that food seizures because of insecticide contamination have been unusual in recent years.

This is testimony that the vast majority of growers use pesticides as they are directed, and with due concern both for public health and for the safety of the applicator. They are following Dr. Larrick's suggestion that "Agricultural sprays and dusts should be used only on the crops specified, at the times specified, and in the amounts specified."

Seizures Due To Misuse

In another case two carloads of frozen spinach were seized because the grower had used more insecticide on the crop than the directions called for and he had used the insecticide too close to harvest time.

It is worth emphasizing that both seizures were because of misuse of pesticides by two growers who did not follow proper directions for their use. In the words of Dr. Larrick, "Growers do not have excessive spray residues on their crops when they observe proper precautions in using agricultural sprays and dusts, but misuse of such chemicals can leave poisonous residues that make a crop illegal in interstate commerce."

The NAC Association, as well as the Food and Drug Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the National Safety Council, and individual companies in the Pesticide Industry are conducting a campaign to impress upon growers the importance of reading labels on pesticide containers and of following proper directions for their use.

As an aid to those in agriculture who advise growers on the use of pesticides, the NAC NEWS is publishing on page 8 of this issue a complete, up-to-date listing of tolerances for residues of agricultural chemicals established by the Food and Drug Administration.

It cannot be stressed too much that growers must "read the label" and follow proper directions on dosage, on timing, and on application of pesticides. Proper use of these chemicals is a protection both to the general public and to the growers using them.

PESTICIDES MEAN LOWER COSTS— HIGHER PROFITS

Spraying a Legume Crop

To ask an American farmer if he wants to boost his net income is almost like asking if he wants rich soil, ample rain and a good crop. Of course he wants to increase his net income.

But, once that question is answered, you may find that he has his own ideas on how to do the job. For example, what part does he think pesticide chemicals can play in boosting net farm income?

If we look at the survey of spraying and dusting made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering the 1952 season, the conclusion is that a significant percentage of the nation's 5,000,000 farms are not using pesticides.

Out of approximately 358,000,000 acres of cropland, only about 60,000,000 acres were sprayed or dusted in 1952. While scattered reports indicate that this acreage is being increased, there still is a large acreage which is not being treated and a large number of farmers who do not yet recognize how much the use of pesticides can contribute to improving net farm income.

Obviously, it may not be either practical or economic to treat all of the nation's cropland. Yet, in view of the current cost-price squeeze in agriculture, all farmers and growers would do well to look at research Agricultural Experiment Stations have been conducting on the economic value of using pesticides. Extension Service personnel and farm advisors have been translating data from this research and from their own observations into dollars and cents values.

Take growing hay for example. The Division of Agriculture Extension at The Pennsylvania State University made an estimate on the effects of spittlebug control in legume hay crops in 1955. Chemical spittlebug control on 800,000 acres resulted in an increased yield of ½ ton per acre of hay. Expressed in monetary terms, this meant an added gross income of $15 per acre. Since chemical treatment cost $3 per acre, the net increase in income was $12 an acre, or a total increased net income of $9,600,000 on the 800,000 acres treated.

Similar results have been reported on growing corn. The Extension Service at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, South Carolina, has reported that the control of the sand wireworm by applying insecticide to the soil at the cost of approximately $1.50 per acre has resulted in yields which have added $23.50 to $35.50 per acre to the farmer's net income.

Weeding Costs Cut

The use of herbicides, as well, has added to farmers' income through drastic reductions in the cost of hand weeding. The Ohio Experiment Station has reported that the use of herbicides on onions can trim labor costs by as much as 75 per cent from hand weeding costs. Under average conditions, this would result in savings from $50 to $75 per acre. If these savings are applied to the 123,000 acres farmers expected to plant of onions in 1956, chemical weeding in this one crop would total savings of about $6,000,000.

These are not isolated results. Wherever experiments on the economic value of using pesticides have been conducted, the results have been much the same. Investments in chemicals to control insects, plant diseases and weeds have paid off in terms ranging from $4 net return for every $1 spent up to $75 net return for $1 spent, depending on the crop, weather and soil conditions.

Of course, farmers as well as farm experts have long recognized that there are a number of crops which could not be grown commercially without the use of pesticides. Fruits such as apples, pears and peaches fall into this category.

Interestingly, The Extension Service at the University of Massachusetts has found that fruit growers in Massachusetts no longer hesitate to use complete pest control programs. What fruit growers there want from the Extension Service is an outline of a control program which will assure them freedom from crop losses due to pests irrespective of the cost.

Even in this field, Industry and Government research is constantly working to add to the growers' net income. The Department of Entomology at the State College of Washington reports that through the use of improved insecticides and the development of labor-saving spraying and dusting equipment the cost of spraying apples and pears in that region has been reduced from an average of 22.6 cents per box during the 1940-1948 period to 5 cents per box today. On Washington State's production of 35,810,000 bushels of apples and

pears in 1955, that reduction in cost of 17 cents per box amounted to a total saving of more than $6,000,000 to the apple and pear industry.

The importance of pesticides to the fruit industry is further underscored by the experience in Vermont. According to the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, approximately 500,000 pounds of pesticide chemicals were used in 1955 in the production of 1,200,000 bushels of apples with a total value of more than $3,000,000.

Nobody in agriculture argues today over the value of using pesticides to control epidemic invasions of insects, plant diseases or other farm pests. Crop losses in cases of epidemics are too apparent to be ignored. They often run into millions of dollars of loss to growers, and, on occasion, are so severe that they force some growers to give up farming.

The invasion of the spotted alfalfa aphid into the southwestern states during the past two years is only one example. This insect, so tiny it is barely visible, is expected to wipe out up to $13,000,000 worth of alfalfa in 1956, with losses ranging up to 50 per cent of alfalfa planted in some states.

Chemical Control Effective

The effect of chemical control during such outbreaks was reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in connection with the greenbug epidemic in more than 1,000,000 acres of small grain in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas in 1950.

Farmers, the Pesticide Industry and Government agencies moved quickly, and it was estimated that some 653,000 acres of wheat were treated with insecticides. The value of wheat saved from destruction was estimated at $5,231,488. Since farmers spent approximately $1,307,000 in making insecticide applications, the net increase in income of $3,923,000 was obtained, minus, of course, the cost of harvesting the some 2,615,000 bushels of wheat which were saved.

But what the experiments of Land Grant College Experiment Stations and Extension Services now disclose is that the use of pesticides pays off in day-to-day farming operations as well as in times of severe infestations or of dramatic epidemics. USDA has estimated that weeds cost American farmers approximately $4 billion per year in direct losses and in cost of control; plant diseases cost approximately $3 billion per year; and insects cost approximately $2 billion per year. How farmers and growers combat these losses is one of the factors which makes the difference between a high income and a low income farmer.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Today, of course, few growers attempt to produce a commercial crop of cotton without using insecticides and fungicides. One use of pesticides is in cotton-seed treatment. Back in 1937-38 the Extension Service of Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, South Carolina, conducted more than 100 side-by-side comparisons on farms and found that an increase of about 213 pounds of seed cotton per acre was gained by seed treatment.

At today's prices the increase would be worth approximately $25 per acre and the cost, including the chemical, labor and equipment, would not exceed 25 cents per acre. This represents a return of $1 for every 1 cent spent on seed treatment. The Extension Service at Clemson estimates that by-and-large the grower in South Carolina gets a return of $6 to $6.50 for every $1 invested in chemicals, labor and application costs for cotton insect control.

Control of weeds in cotton also adds significantly to the growers' net income. Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently reported that during the past five years in Mississippi the cost of controlling weeds with chemicals has averaged $9 per acre as compared with $15 per acre by conventional methods. With some 10,000,000 acres planted to cotton, the saving on this crop in reduced labor costs for weeding would total about $60,000,000 a year if all growers followed recommended practices.

While the cost of applying pesticides and the returns farmers can expect in increased net income varies by crops and areas, the fact that savings can be made remains constant. Furthermore, research indicates that the use of pesticides results in a greater increase in net income today than ever before.

Take potatoes, for example. During 1953 the Agricultural Experiment Station at West Virginia University conducted extensive experiments on how the use of fungicides and insecticides affect the net income involved in growing Pontiac potatoes. Eight different spray schedules were tested and were compared with a control plot on which no sprays or dusts were used. Yields up to 707 bushels per acre were obtained on the treated plots compared with 200 on the control plot.

Savings on Potatoes

The cost of treating potatoes on the most productive plot was $38.60 for materials plus $20 for labor and equipment, or a total of $58.60 per acre. When the cost of treatment is subtracted from the increased gross of $500, however, the net increase in income as the result of using pesticides is $441.40 per acre.

Interestingly, the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station conducted a similar set of tests prior to 1941. At that time, the use of fertilizer, certified seed and insecticide sprays resulted in a yield of 238 bushels per acre at a cost of $78.70 per acre. This compared with a yield of 121 bushels per acre when

(Continued on Page 7)

Aerial Spraying on Cotton

U.S. Use of Pesticides Up 12 Percent in 1955

The use of pesticide chemicals in the United States was approximately 12 per cent greater in 1955 than in 1954, according to figures released by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These figures are included in "The Pesticide Situation for 1955-56" compiled by Dr. Harold H. Shepard, which reports that disappearance of stocks of technical pesticide chemicals at the producers level was 266,431,000 pounds in 1955 compared with 236,654,000 pounds in 1954.

In reporting these statistics, Dr. Shepard stated that figures do not include all pesticides manufactured. Nevertheless, they are a good indication of the trend toward expanded use of chemicals for control of insects, plant diseases, weeds, and other farm pests in the United States.

Exports, which are not included in the "domestic disappearance" figures, were reported to have a value of $73,363,000 in 1955, nearly $14,000,000 greater than in 1954. Preparations containing 25 per cent or more of DDT made up 22 per cent of the value of all U. S. exports of pesticides in 1955, and Dr. Shepard reported that the program for the eradication of many disease-carrying insects throughout the world is likely to require continued high exports for the next several years.

While total figures for aerial spraying of pesticides in 1955 are not yet available, Dr. Shepard reported that during 1955 approximately 2,275,000 acres of timberland were sprayed from the air for spruce budworm control and an additional 450,000 trees were sprayed individually to control bark beetles.

Aerial spraying also was important in the 1955 grasshopper control program. More than 1,600,000 acres of range land in eleven states were sprayed by air to control grasshoppers and an added 95,000 acres were sprayed to control the mormon cricket.

Aerial Spraying

The only state from which preliminary estimates of acreage sprayed by airplane are available so far is Mississippi. There it is estimated that 1955 aerial spraying and dusting operations covered 5,304,958 acres in 1955 compared with 1,262,746 acres in 1954, an increase of more than 400 per cent.

Dr. Shepard reported that insecticides used in fertilizer-insecticide mixtures to control soil and turf insects also was up in 1955. Total use of insecticides used in mixtures is estimated at 90,000 tons for 1953, 150,000 tons for 1954 and 200,000 tons for 1955.

Compared with other chemical materials used primarily by agricultural growers, pesticide formulations as purchased by the consumer amount to only about one-thirtieth of the total tonnage of farm chemicals, the report stated. Estimates for 1954 show that agricultural consumption of fertilizers was 23,000,000 tons; liming materials, 19,000,000; formulated pesticides, 1,500,000 tons; and feed supplements, etc., 1,000,000 tons. Pesticide chemicals are usually applied at the rate of a few pounds or even a few ounces per acre.

U. S. production of some major pesticidal chemicals by calendar years, 1952-55.

Chemical	1952	1953	1954	1955 [1]
	1,000 lb.	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*	*1,000 lb.*
Benzene hexachloride [2] (gross)	85,090	57,363	76,934	54,995
Benzene hexachloride [2] (gamma equivalent)	12,800	8,800	11,500	10,161
Calcium arsenate	7,634	7,260	2,758	4,232
Copper naphtheante	13,680	3,268	3,557	[4]
Copper sulfate	189,072	145,888	130,616	156,176
2,4-D acid	30,718	25,928	30,184	34,070
2,4-D acid esters	21,108	18,826	16,994 }	28,235
2,4-D acid salts [3]	3,933	4,836	5,642 }	
DDT	99,929	84,366	97,198	125,134
Lead arsenate	14,286	14,196	15,620	14,776
Methyl bromide	4,620	6,167	[4]	[4]
Parathion	2,365	2,999	3,889	[4]
Phenothiazine	5,914	3,700	3,437	[4]
Sodium chlorate	80,868	86,442	75,644	93,226
2,4,5-T acid	3,490	5,281	2,697	2,887
2,4,5-T derivatives	3,138	5,386	3,883	[4]
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (40% basis)	922	229	361	507
Ziram	934	1,152	1,117	[4]
Aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, and toxaphene (combined production)	49,000	29,000	45,169	68,000

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Not including lindane.
[3] Sodium and amine salts.
[4] Either not yet available or cannot be disclosed.

Sources: U. S. Tariff Commission; U. S. Bureau of the Census; U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Canadian Farmers Spend $13 Million a Year For Pesticide Chemicals

Canadian farmers are spending approximately $12,000,000 a year for pesticide chemicals applied to crops and an additional $1,300,000 for livestock treatments, according to a survey released by the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

The survey, entitled, "Survey of Commercial Application of Agricultural Chemicals in Canada" reported that 12,300,000 acres, or 20.8 percent of the 59,000,000 acres planted to crops in Canada are treated annually with pesticides. This includes 97 percent of the orchards. Approximately 27,000,000 acres, or nearly 46 percent of the entire crop acreage, was planted to seed treated with chemicals against plant diseases or wireworms in 1954.

Correction

In the story on Professor Alexis Millardet—"Discoverer of Bordeaux Mixture," NAC NEWS, March-April, 1956, the materials with which French farmers treated their grapes were listed incorrectly as lime and sulfur. They should have been listed as copper sulphate and lime.

Lower Costs—Higher Profits

(Continued from Page 5)

sprays were not used and the cost of fertilizer and certified seed was $71.50 per acre.

Thus, when net profits were totaled up, the cost of producing a bushel of potatoes when sprays were not used was 59 cents per bushel and the profit per acre was $37.51. When sprays were used, the cost of producing a bushel of potatoes was only 33 cents per bushel and the total profit was $135.66 per acre.

This experiment, carried out more than 15 years ago, points the spotlight at one of the major considerations farmers and growers face today in their efforts to boost their net farm income. That factor is cost per unit of production.

The main concern today is not with increasing the total supply of foods in the United States, but with reducing the cost of production of each unit of food grown. The majority of crops on which pesticides can be used most effectively, in fact, are crops which are not now in surplus. Unit costs of production on these crops can be reduced by increasing yields and by cutting labor and other production costs. If the farmer can decrease his per unit cost of production by 10, 20 or 30 cents, he is that much ahead on his net income.

How this works in practice is demonstrated by a report in the 1956 outlook issue of U.S.D.A.'s "Farm Cost Situation." U.S.D.A. pointed out, for example, that although the cost rates on wheat-pea farms in Washington and Idaho had gone up 19 percent between 1947-48 and 1954, the unit cost of production only went up 1 percent. What has happened is that during this period the wheat-pea farmers had increased yields by 39 percent and had eliminated waste in crop production. The result, greater net profit for wheat-pea farmers than they would have had if rising cost rates had not been counter-balanced by improved efficiency in production.

Contrariwise, in a number of farming operations where the rise in cost rates over the past six years was as low as eight percent, the per unit cost of production went up as much as 40 percent owing to a drop in yields and to a failure to improve farming efficiency. As some farm experts are beginning to say, it is the extra bushels that reduce per unit costs of production and bring in the profits.

NEWS LETTER

Pesticide Output Up 7 Percent

The overall output of pesticide chemicals in the early months of 1956 was 7 per cent higher than it was during the same period of 1955, the U. S. Department of Commerce has reported.

The Commerce Department stated that production of calcium arsenate was almost 10 times greater so far in 1956 than it was in a comparable period in 1955; BHC (gamma basis) was about 2½ times higher; and DDT output was up 20 per cent.

Manufacture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and lead arsenate was comparable with that of the corresponding months in 1955, while output of copper sulfate was down 20 per cent. Exports, poundwise, were 11 per cent less than during the same period last year.

World Pest Control Survey Published by Commerce Dept.

The "World Survey of Pest Control Products", compiled by Mrs. Laura G. Arrington, who has just retired after 14 years as a Commodity Industry Analyst, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, is now available.

The 213-page survey contains detailed information on the manufacture of pesticides and statistics on imports and exports in the United States and 66 other countries. Also included is data on marketing and distribution, information on local government regulations, if any, affecting the sale of pesticides, and general estimates of development and market trends in these countries.

Copies can be obtained at 60 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The experiments of Land Grant Colleges cited so far are only samples of the information which Extension and Agricultural Experiment Station personnel are turning up on the important role pesticides can play in making farm production more efficient. The results of other research in this field will be reported in NAC NEWS.

NAC Fall Meeting September 5, 6 and 7

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its 23rd Annual Meeting in The Essex and Sussex, Spring Lake, New Jersey, on September 5, 6 and 7, L. S. Hitchner, NAC Executive Secretary, has announced.

Dr. Alfred Weed, John Powell & Co., Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will be Chairman of the Program Committee for the three-day annual meeting.

New Clean Grain Standards To Be Effective July 1

New sanitation standards for wheat will go into effect after July 1, 1956, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. The new standards allow no more than one rodent pellet per pint for wheat in interstate transit.

Noting that 110 of the 4,272 cars of wheat inspected by the Food and Drug Administration January 1 to October 31 exceeded the new tolerance, U.S.D.A. stressed the need for intensifying all clean grain educational efforts.

Suggested clean grain activities include: 1) regular inspection of stored grain to detect any buildup of insects so that any insects found could be destroyed; 2) use of weed-free seed in planting and timely spraying of small grain fields for weed control; and 3) cleaning, spraying and repair of bins before harvest to protect newly-stored grain from insect, rodent, bird and weather damage.

Insect Enemy No. 1

The grasshopper has been rated as "insect enemy No. 1" in Nebraska by University of Nebraska entomologists.

The rating was given on the basis of $2,420,000 in damage which the grasshopper caused last year and on estimates of probable damage they will do this year.

Lloyd Anderson, assistant entomologist, said the grasshopper maintains its "enemy No. 1" rating through the reluctance of farmers to apply adequate controls. Control measures taken against this pest last year saved Nebraska farmers an estimated $5,751,000 in crops.

OFFICIAL F. D. A. TOLERANCES LISTED

As a special service to readers of the NAC News, we are printing the list of the official tolerances for various categories of crops and pesticides, as listed by the Food and Drug Administration. It will be noted that these are shown primarily by crop, rather than by chemical, thereby being of particular use to persons advising the grower. All tolerances established up to June 15, 1956 are listed.

PESTICIDE CHEMICALS WHICH ARE EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENT OF A TOLERANCE

When applied to growing crops, in accordance with good agricultural practice, the following pesticide chemicals are exempt from the requirement of a tolerance:

1) The following copper compounds:

Bordeaux mixture
copper acetate
basic copper carbonate (malachite)
copper-lime mixtures
copper oxychloride
copper silicate
copper sulfate basic
copper-zinc chromate
cuprous oxide

2) Allethrin (allyl homolog of cinerin I) on beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mushrooms, mustard greens, radish, rutabagas, turnips.

3) N-Ocytylbicyclo-(2,2,1) — 5-heptene-2,3-dicarboximide)

4) Petroleum oils

5) Piperonyl butoxide

6) Piperonyl cyclonene

7) N-Propyl isome

8) Pyrethrum and pyrethrins

9) Rotenone or derris or cube roots

10) Ryania

11) Sabadilla

These pesticides are not exempted from the requirement of a tolerance when applied to a crop at the time of or after harvest.

ZERO TOLERANCES

The following poisonous or deleterious substances should not be used under conditions that will leave any toxic residues from them on fruits or vegetables as prepared for market.

Calcium cyanide.
Dinitro-O-sec. butylphenol.
Dinitro-O-cresol.
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate.
Mercury-containing compounds.
Hydrocyanic acid.
Selenium and selenium compounds.
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate.

The Zero Tolerances listed above are from the 1950 hearings. Other Zero Tolerances established under the Miller Amendment are listed under specific crops.

FRUITS

(1) Apples, pears, and quinces.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	5 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine	5 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	5 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Napthalene acetic acid	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Phenothiazine	7 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Apples and pears.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Chlorobenzilate	5 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Ovex	3 p.p.m.
Sulphenone	8 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Apples.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Thiram	3 p.p.m.

Pears.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Basic copper carbonate (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(2) Apricots.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(3) Avocados.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Blackberries. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on blackberries, see "Raspberries, blackberries, etc."

(4) Blueberries (huckleberries).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(5) Cherries.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine	5 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(6) Citrus fruits

Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
2, 4, Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	5 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	1 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.
Tartar emetic	3.5 p.p.m. of combined antimony trioxide.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Grapefruit, oranges, lemons, tangerines.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Ovex	5 p.p.m.

Grapefruit, lemons, oranges.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	1 p.p.m.

Lemons and oranges.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Chlorobenzilate	5 p.p.m.

Oranges.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Citrus citron.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.

Kumquats.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.

Tangelos.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Sodium o-phenylphenate	10 p.p.m.

(7) Cranberries.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(8) Currants.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(9) Dates.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(10) Figs.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(11) Gooseberries.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Grapefruit. For tolerance established for pesticide residues on grapefruit, see "Citrus fruits."

(12) Grapes.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Sodium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Tartar emetic	3.5 p.p.m. of combined antimony trioxide.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(13) Guavas.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Lemons. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on lemons, see "Citrus fruits."

Loganberries. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on loganberries, see "Raspberries, etc."

(14) Mangoes.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.m.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Nectarines. For tolerances established for pesticide residue on nectarines, see "Peaches and nectarines."

Oranges. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on oranges, see "Citrus fruits."

(15) Papayas.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.

(16) Passion fruit.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

(17) Peaches and Nectarines.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES—*(Continued on next page)*

Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Peaches.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Glyodin	5 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Ovex	3 p.p.m.
Sulphenone	8 p.p.m.

Pears. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on pears, see "Apples, pears and quinces."

(18) Pineapples.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(19) Plums (fresh prunes).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Ovex	3 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Quinces. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on quinces see "Apples, pears and quinces."

(20) Raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, and related berries.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
2-Heptadecyl glyoxalidine	5 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Raspberries.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	1 p.p.m.

(21) Rhubarb.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
DDT	7 p.p.m.

(22) Strawberries.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	5 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
SES	2 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Tangerines. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on tangerines, see "Citrus fruits."

VEGETABLES

(23) Artichokes.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(24) Asparagus.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	10 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
SES	2 p.p.m.

(25) Beans, green beans, snap beans, lima beans, and black-eyed peas.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol.	1 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Magnesium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Beans.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Systox	0.3 p.p.m.

Beans (dried).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.

Green Beans.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	1 p.p.m.

Lima Beans.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	5 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

Blackeyed peas.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(26) Beets.

Beets (garden) (with or without tops) or beet greens alone.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Beets, (garden) roots only.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	30 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

Sugar beets and sugar beet tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.

Sugar beets (but not tops)

Pesticide	Tolerance
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

(27) Broccoli.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Brussels sprouts. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on brussels sprouts, see "Cabbage, brussels sprouts, etc."

(28) Cabbage, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, cauliflower.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Copper arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Cabbage.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Endrin	Zero.

Cauliflower.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	10 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(29) Carrots (with or without tops) or carrot tops.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Copper arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Carrots.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

Cauliflower. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on cauliflower, see "Cabbage, brussels sprouts, etc."

(30) Celery.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dicyclothexylamine salt of Dinitro-O-cyclohexylphenol	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Phygon	3 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Collards. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on collards, see "Kale and collards."

(31) Corn.

Pesticide	Tolerance
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Sweet corn (kernels but not forage thereof).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aramite	1 p.p.m.

Corn (including pop corn).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

Corn grain (including pop corn).

Pesticide	Tolerance
Aldrin	Zero.
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.

(Continued on next page)

(32) Cucumbers.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(33) Eggplants.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	20 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(34) Endive and escarole.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(35) Kale and collards.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Kale.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

Kohlrabi. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on kohlrabi, see "Cabbage, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi."

(36) Lettuce.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Lima Beans. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on lima beans, see "Beans, green beans, etc."

(37) Melons, including cantaloupes, muskmelons, watermelons, and other melons.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Cantaloupes.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlorobenzilate	5 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.

Muskmelons.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Watermelons.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(38) Mushrooms.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(39) Mustard greens.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(40) Okra.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.

(41) Onions (including green onions).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	20 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Tartar emetic	3.5 p.p.m. of combined antimony trioxide.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

ONIONS—*(Continued on next page)*

ONIONS—*(Continued from Page 12)*

Onions (dry bulbs only).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Monuron	1 p.p.m.

Garlic.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

Leeks.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

Shallots.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

(42) Parsley.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(43) Parsnips (with or without tops) or parsnip greens alone.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Parsnips (roots only).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(44) Peanuts.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
SES	6 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(45) Peas.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Peas (dried).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.

Cowpeas.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.

(46) Peppers (Pimientos).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(47) Potatoes. Tolerances are not needed for those pesticides applied only to the foliage of potatoes and that are not translocated to the tubers.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	0.1 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
SES	6 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

(48) Pumpkins.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(49) Radishes (with or without tops) or radish tops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Radishes.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

Horseradish.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.

Rutabagas (with or without tops) or rutabaga tops. For tolerances established for pesticide residues on rutabagas, see "Turnips and rutabagas."

(50) Salsify.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

Salsify root.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.

Salsify tops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

(51) Spinach.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.

SPINACH—*(Continued on next page)*

SPINACH—*(Continued from Page 13)*

Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(52) Squash (summer and winter squash).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Summer squash.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.

Winter squash.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(53) Sweet potatoes. Tolerances are not needed for those pesticides applied only to foliage of sweet potatoes and which are not translocated to the tubers.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	75 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(54) Swiss chard.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.

(55) Tomatoes.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Aramite	1 p.p.m.
Benzene hexachloride	5 p.p.m.
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Captan	20 p.p.m.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
Copper arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined fluorine.
Lead arsenate	7 p.p.m. of combined lead.
Lindane	10 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Maneb	7 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	20 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Phygon	3 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Toxaphene	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

(56) Turnips or rutabagas (with or without tops) or turnip greens or rutabaga tops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Calcium arsenate	3.5 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Chlordane	0.3 p.p.m.
DDT	7 p.p.m.
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Ferbam	7 p.p.m.
Fluorine compounds	7 p.p.m. of combined As_2O_3.
Methoxychlor	14 p.p.m.
Nicotine-containing compounds	2 p.p.m. of nicotine.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
TDE	7 p.p.m.
Zineb	7 p.p.m.
Ziram	7 p.p.m.

Turnips with tops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

Rutabagas (yellow turnips) without tops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.

Turnips and Rutabagas.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	30 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

Turnip tops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.25 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.25 p.p.m.

Grain crops,

(57) Barley.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application).	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(58) Buckwheat.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application)	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(59) Oats.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(60) Rice.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application).	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(61) Rye.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application).	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.

(62) Wheat.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Calcium cyanide	25 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation).	25 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Piperonyl butoxide (post-harvest application).	20 p.p.m.
Pyrethrins (post-harvest application)	3 p.p.m.
Zineb	1 p.p.m.

(63) Oat grain, Barley grain, Rice grain, Rye grain, Wheat grain.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.1 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.1 p.p.m.

(64) Sorghum grain.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methoxychlor	2 p.p.m.

(65) Grain sorghum (Milo).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(66) Grain Sorghum.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

Hay and forage crops.

(67) Alfalfa.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Aramite	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(68) Alfalfa hay.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(69) Clover (including sweet clover).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Malathion	8 p.p.m.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(70) Cowpea hay.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(71) Corn forage.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(72) Grass, pasture and range.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

(73) Grass for forage.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(74) Grain Sorghum forage.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(75) Lespedeza.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(76) Oat straw, Rice straw, Barley straw, Rye straw, Wheat straw.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	0.75 p.p.m.
Dieldrin	0.75 p.p.m.

(77) Pea forage.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(78) Pea hay.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(79) Peanut forage.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.

(80) Peanut hulls and hay.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
SES	6 p.p.m.

(81) Peanut hay.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.

(82) Soybean forage.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aramite	Zero.
Methoxychlor	100 p.p.m.

(83) Soybean hay.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(84) Vetch.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

Tree nuts.

(85) Almonds.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Ferbam	0.1 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Maneb	0.1 p.p.m.
Ziram	0.1 p.p.m.

(86) Cashews.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.

(87) Pecans.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Ziram	0.1 p.p.m.

(88) Walnuts.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Systox	0.75 p.p.m.

Meat and poultry.

(89) Fat of Meat from Cattle, Sheep or Hogs.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Methoxychlor	3 p.p.m.

(90) Poultry (uncooked).

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Chlortetracycline	7 p.p.m.

Other crops.

(91) Cocoa beans.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Hydrogen cyanide (post-harvest fumigation)	25 p.p.m.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	50 p.p.m. calculated as Br.

(92) Cotton.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.

(93) Cotton seed.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Endrin	Zero.
EPN	0.5 p.p.m.
Ethylene dibromide (soil treatment)	25 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Methyl bromide (as fumigant)	200 p.p.m. calculated as Br.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.

(94) Hops.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Parathion	1 p.p.m.
Zineb	60 p.p.m.

Olives.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
EPN	3 p.p.m.
Parathion	1 p.p.m.

(96) Soy beans.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Aldrin	Zero.
Dieldrin	Zero.

(97) Sugarcane.

Pesticide	*Tolerance*
Diuron	1 p.p.m.
Heptachlor	0.1 p.p.m.
Monuron	1 p.p.m.

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